

JAFROC 4.0 User Manual

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Windows XP, Vista and Windows 7 integrated software to perform JAFROC analysis and sample size estimation
for FROC and ROC studies

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Features

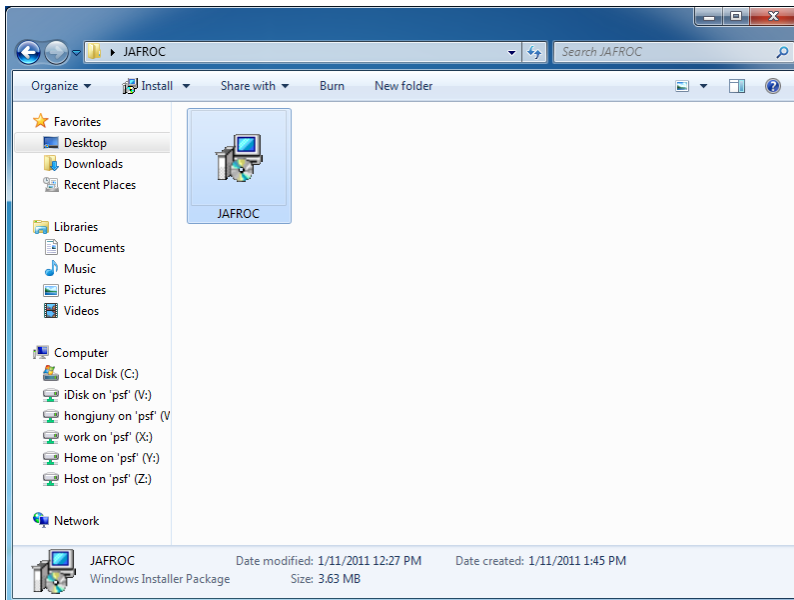
JAFROC analysis is described in Ref. (1). Basic ROC references are (2-4).

1. Standalone windows compatible software (XP, Vista, 7).
2. Convenient FROC raw data plotting: this is a quick way to check the quality of the FROC data and train readers in optimal usage of the ratings scale (5).
3. Integrated plotting routine – uses maximum likelihood method to fit the search model (6, 7) to ROC, FROC and AFROC data.
4. Integrated sample size analysis using an adaptation of the Hillis-Berbaum method (8).
5. Ability to perform user-defined FROC analysis by accessing the built in DLLs. See JAFROC Development Kit Guide.doc for further details.

Installing the software

Install “Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Redistributable Package (x86)” before installing JAFROC software. It is available at <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?familyid=A7B7A05E-6DE6-4D3A-A423-37BF0912DB84&displaylang=en>. Search for “Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Redistributable Package (x86)” on Google to get to this site.

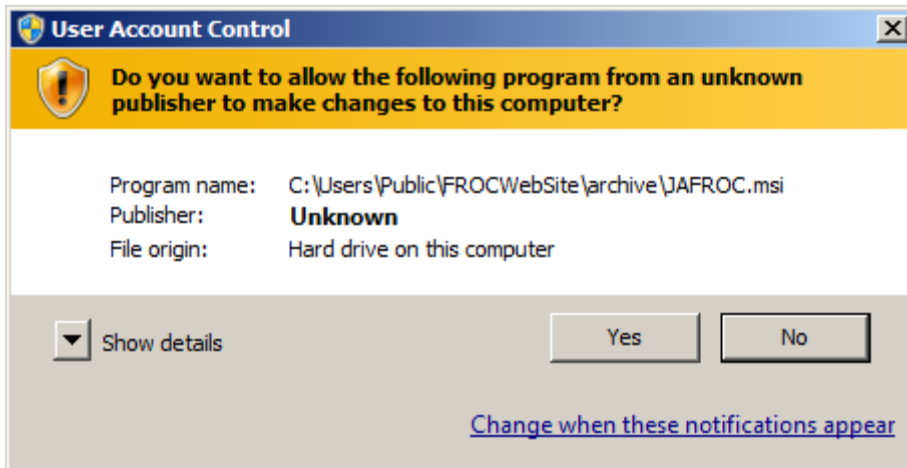
Double-click JAFROC.MSI file.



Installation creates a "JAFROC" folder in the "Program Files" folder and "JAFROC Data" folder in "Documents" folder and copies a sample JAFROC data file "DataFile.xls" and "plot_template.xls" file to this folder. Click on "Next"

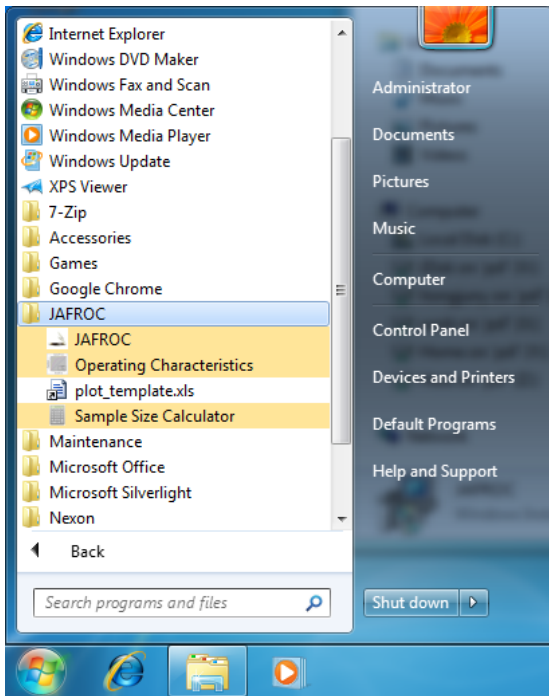


If running under Windows 7 the following screen may appear:



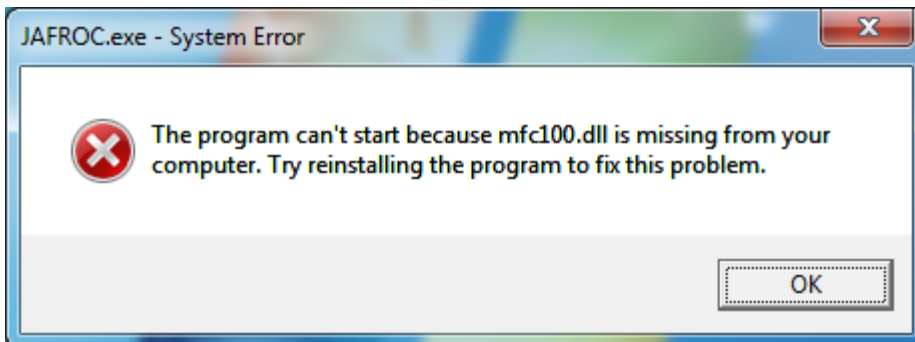
Click on "Yes".

After installation, click on [Start] menu and check that the JAFROC folder was created with four icons in.



If you get the error message shown below when you start JAFROC software, try installing “Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Redistributable Package (x86)” available at <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?familyid=A7B7A05E-6DE6-4D3A-A423-37BF0912DB84&displaylang=en>

and restart JAFROC.



Data format

For a quick understanding of the format see the sample input file "Data3.xls" included in the zip file. The file plot_template.xls is not an input file. It is intended for creating FROC and AFROC plots. Note: text input format is no longer supported.

Truth worksheet

CaseID	LesionID	Weight
1	0	1
2	1	1
3	2	1
4	3	1
5	4	1
6	5	1
7	6	1
8	7	1
9	8	1
10	9	1
11	10	1
12	11	1
13	12	1
14	13	1
15	14	1
16	15	1
17	16	1
18	17	1
19	18	1
20	19	1
21	20	1
22	21	1
23	22	1
24	23	1

Label	Meaning
CaseID	This integer field identifies the case (or patient or image). Cases must be uniquely labeled with integers; the integers do not have to be sequentially numbered.
LesionID	This integer field tells the program how many lesions are in a particular image and uniquely identifies them. If this number is zero the case is considered to be normal. If a case has multiple lesions then these must be uniquely identified with integers (they do not need to be sequential). For weighted analysis the lesion IDs in the Truth and TP worksheets must refer to the same lesions. For un-weighted analysis matching is not necessary. E.g., 11, 2, 31 and 4 for an abnormal case with 4-lesions; 1 and 2 for an abnormal case with 2-lesions; 0 for a normal case.
Weight	This positive floating-point value is the weight corresponding to the lesion ID. For each abnormal case there must be as many weights as there are lesions. e.g., 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, and 0.4 for a 4-lesion case; 0.5 and 0.5 for a 2-lesion case (equally weighted). Note that the sum of weights for a case must be 1.0 (to within 1%). For a normal case the weight field must be zero.

TP (lesion localization) Worksheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	ReaderID	ModalityID	CaseID	LesionID	TP_Rating						
2	1	1	0	1	4						
3	1	1	1	1	5						
4	1	1	2	1	5						
5	1	1	4	1	5						
6	1	1	5	1	5						
7	1	1	6	1	2						
8	1	1	7	1	3						
9	1	1	8	1	3						
10	1	1	9	1	5						
11	1	1	10	1	5						
12	1	1	15	1	4						
13	1	1	16	1	4						
14	1	1	17	1	4						
15	1	1	18	1	5						
16	1	1	19	1	4						
17	1	1	20	1	4						
18	1	1	21	1	5						
19	1	1	22	1	5						
20	1	1	23	1	4						
21	1	1	24	1	5						
22	1	1	25	1	4						
23	1	1	26	1	5						
24	1	1	27	1	5						
25	1	1	28	1	3						
26	1	1	30	1	5						

Label	Meaning
ReaderID	This integer field identifies the readers. The entries must be unique integers, e.g., 1 or 2 or 3 for 3 readers.
ModalityID	This integer field identifies the modalities, e.g., 1 or 2 for 2 modalities.
CaseID	As in Table 1
LesionID	As in Table 1
TP_Rating	This positive integer / floating-point value is the rating assigned to a particular TP mark. Higher numbers represent greater confidence that the location is actually a lesion. For images with multiple lesions the ratings must correspond to the LesionIDs in the truth table unless the lesions are equally weighted. Otherwise the rating associated with a particular lesion will not match its weight.

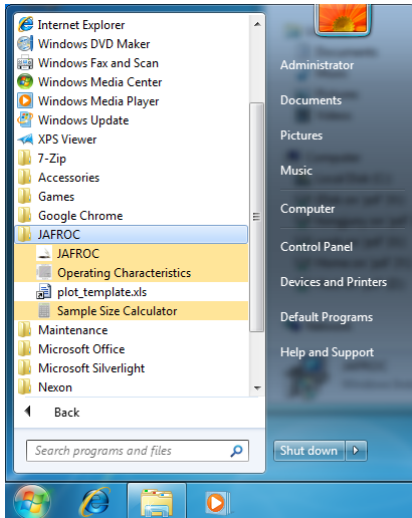
FP (non-lesion localization) Worksheet

ReaderID	ModalityID	CaseID	FP_Rating
1	1	1	2
2	1	1	2
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	2
5	1	1	2
6	1	1	13
7	1	1	14
8	1	1	23
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	37
11	1	1	38
12	1	1	3
13	1	1	44
14	1	1	46
15	1	1	3
16	1	1	47
17	1	1	2
18	1	1	52
19	1	1	3
20	1	1	54
21	1	1	1
22	1	1	54
23	1	1	1
24	1	1	62
25	1	1	3
26	1	1	72
27	1	1	1
28	1	1	77
29	1	1	2
30	1	1	91
31	1	1	3
32	1	1	95
33	1	1	2
34	1	1	95
35	1	1	2
36	1	1	103
37	1	1	3
38	1	1	105
39	1	1	3
40	1	1	107
41	1	1	4
42	1	1	109
43	1	1	2
44	1	1	4

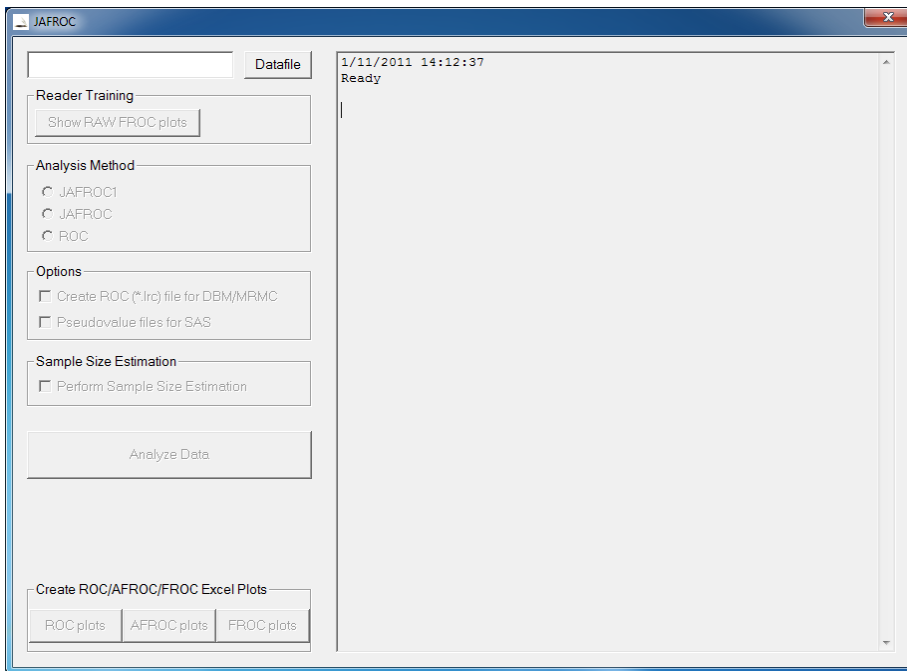
Label	Meaning
ReaderID	As in Table 2
ModalityID	As in Table 2
CaseID	As in Table 1, but on this sheet the cases must be grouped: if two or more false positives occur for the same reader, modality and case then they should appear consecutively and not be separated by data for other cases.
FP_Rating	This positive integer / floating-point value is the rating assigned to a particular FP mark. Multiple false positive are indicated on multiple lines.

Running the software

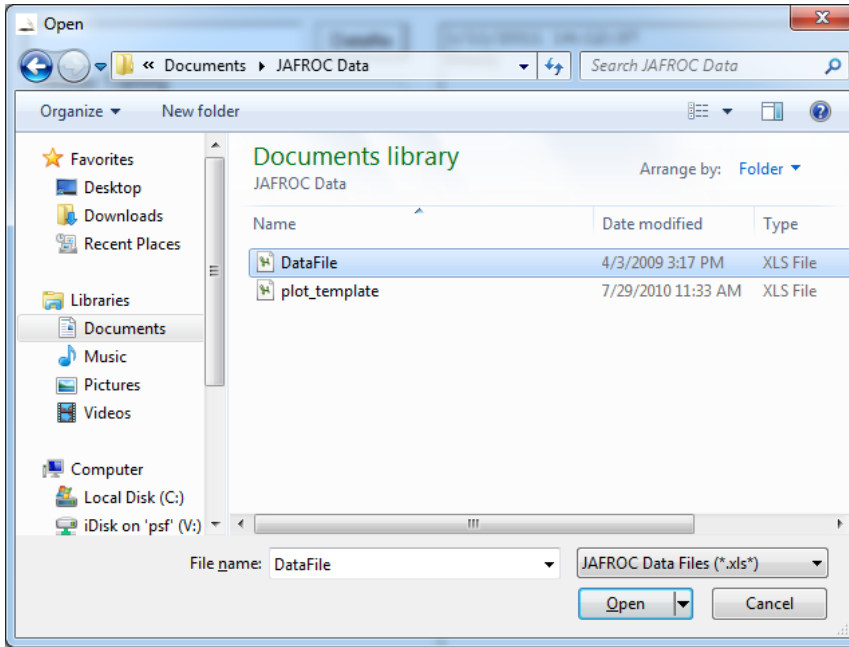
Click [Start] menu and select JAFROC icon.



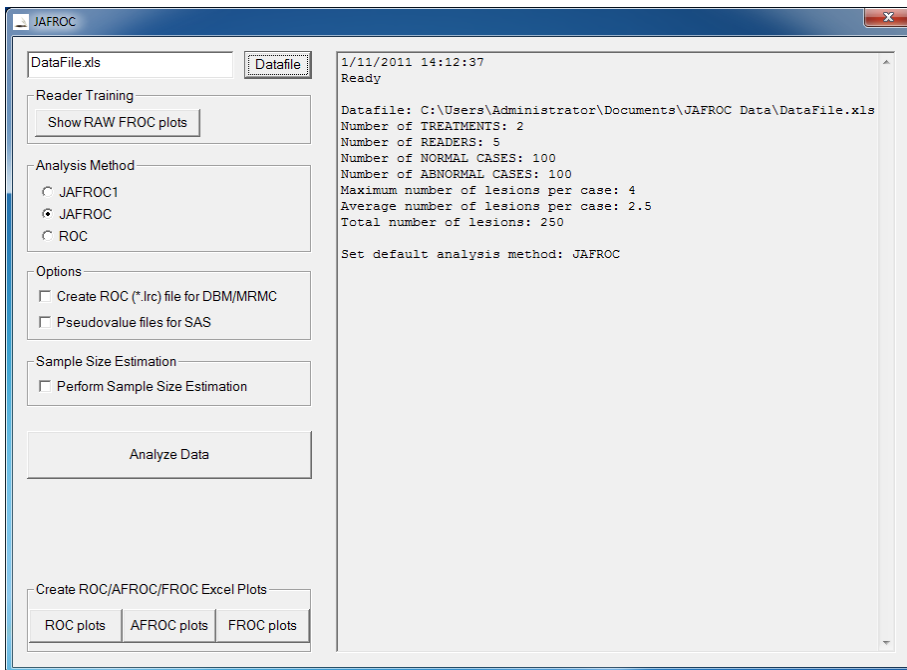
The following screen will show. Click on the “Datafile” button located at top-left.

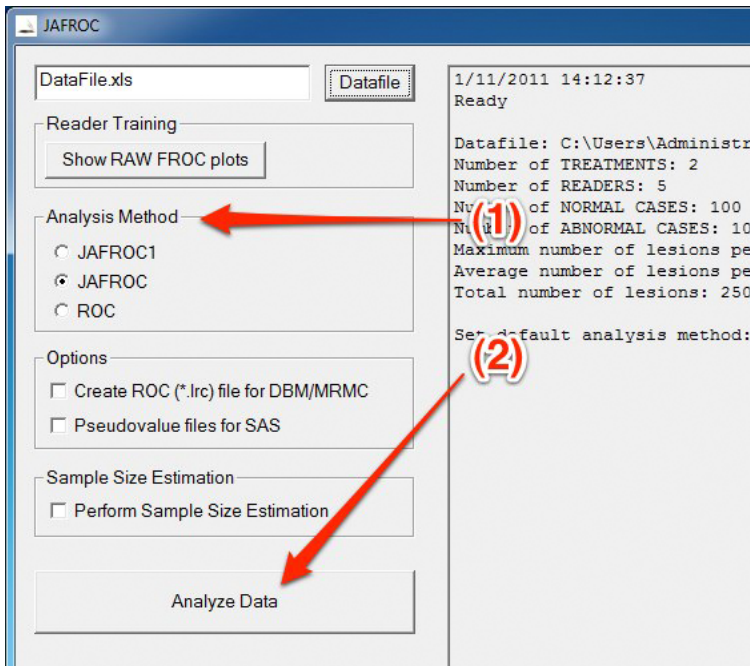


Locate your data file in “Documents\JAFROC Data” folder. Select your data file and double click or click “Open”.



If there are errors (e.g., the selected file is not a valid input file or the data is inconsistent) the program will display appropriate error messages on the console. Otherwise the screen will show the following.

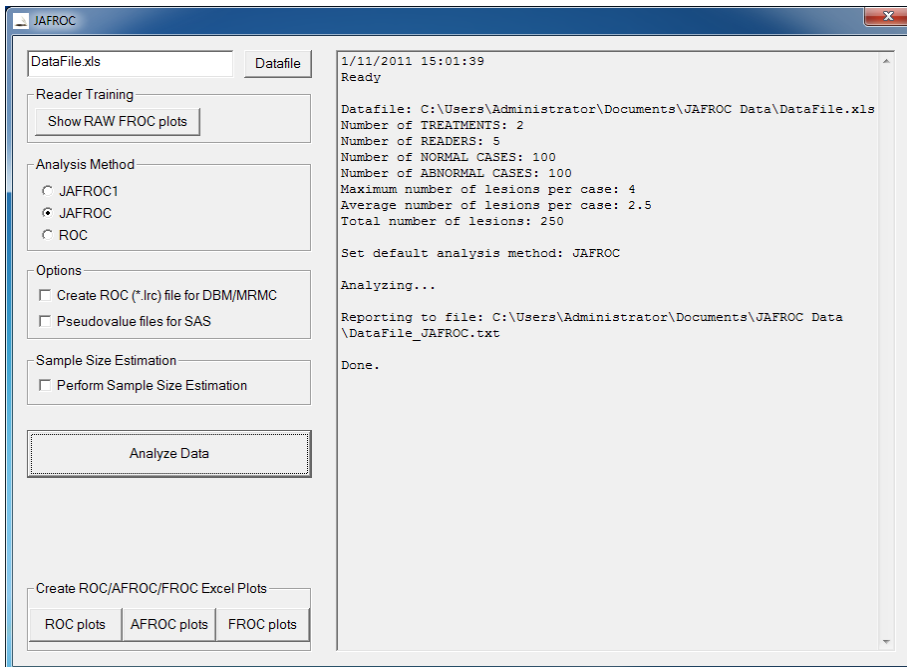




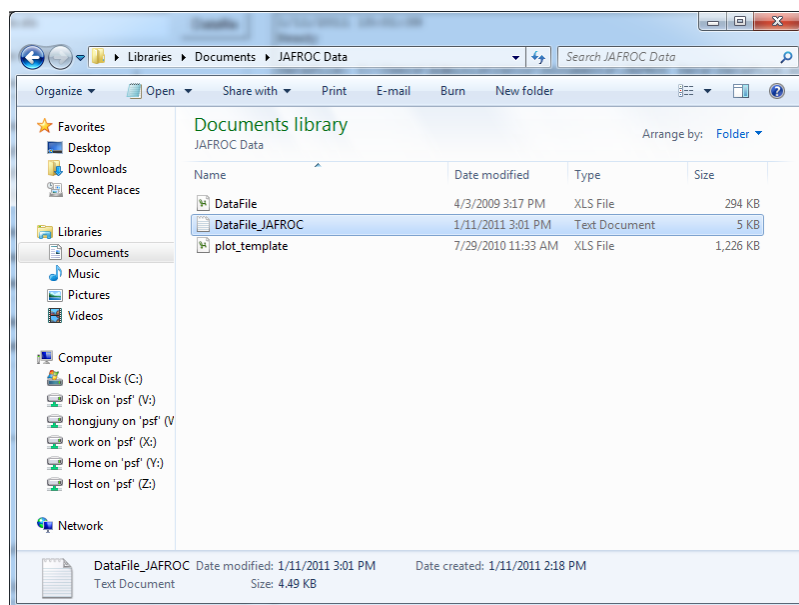
(1) First, select the analysis option. The simplest way is to keep the defaults.

(2) Then click on "Analyze Data" button.

Upon successful completion the following will show



Open the JAFROC Data folder.



The output file is DataFile_JAFROC.txt. It will contain the following (for the sample data set):

Output file for the sample data set

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=====

JAFROC Version 4.0

Last Compilation Date

JAFROC_CORE.DLL : Jan 10 2011 12:34:00

JAFROC.EXE : Jan 11 2011 12:27:18

=====

This run date: 1/11/2011 15:01:46

Input Data Filename : DataFile.xls

Output Data Filename : DataFile_JAFROC.txt

Analysis method: : JAFROC FOM DBM-MRMC SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

Number of Readers : 5

Number of Treatments : 2

Number of Normal Cases : 100

Number of Abnormal Cases : 100
 fraction normal cases : 0.500
 min LESIONS_PER_IMAGE : 1
 max LESIONS_PER_IMAGE : 4
 mean LESIONS_PER_IMAGE : 2.5
 Total LESIONS : 250
 Inc. Loc. Frac. : 0.031

=====

For TRT = 1 , and RDR = 1 , max FPF = 0.990.
 For TRT = 1 , and RDR = 2 , max FPF = 0.990.
 For TRT = 1 , and RDR = 3 , max FPF = 1.000.
 For TRT = 1 , and RDR = 4 , max FPF = 0.990.
 For TRT = 1 , and RDR = 5 , max FPF = 0.990.
 For TRT = 2 , and RDR = 1 , max FPF = 1.000.
 For TRT = 2 , and RDR = 2 , max FPF = 1.000.
 For TRT = 2 , and RDR = 3 , max FPF = 1.000.
 For TRT = 2 , and RDR = 4 , max FPF = 1.000.
 For TRT = 2 , and RDR = 5 , max FPF = 1.000.

=====

FOM = Trapezoidal area under AFROC curve, ignoring NLS on abnormal cases

FOMs for TREATMENTS (columns) and READERS (rows)

1 2
 ----- -----

1	0.6654	0.6486
2	0.6867	0.6963
3	0.7447	0.7067
4	0.7118	0.7602
5	0.6416	0.7416

===== Results: RANDOM_ALL =====

F-statistic and p-value

Significance level of test (alpha) = 0.05

F-statistic : 0.382

p-value : 5.469E-001

DF (Num,Den) : (1, 1.370E+001)

N.B. If the p-value is less than 0.05 there is a significant difference
between at least one pair of TREATMENTS

READER-averaged FOMs for TREATMENTS and 95% confidence intervals:

1 0.6901, (0.6286, 0.7515)

2 0.7107, (0.6506, 0.7708)

INTER-TREATMENT differences and 95% confidence intervals:

FOM(1) - FOM(2) = -0.0206, (-0.0923, 0.0511)

Variance components needed for sample-size estimation:

var_tr : 1.2143E-003

var_tc : 5.1149E-002

var_trc : 5.7859E-002

===== Results: RANDOM_CASES =====

F-statistic and p-value

Significance level of test (alpha) = 0.05

F-statistic : 0.677

p-value : 4.116E-001

DF (Num,Den) : (1, 1.990E+002)

N.B. If the p-value is less than 0.05 there is a significant difference
between at least one pair of TREATMENTS

READER-averaged FOMs for TREATMENTS and 95% confidence intervals:

1 0.6901, (0.6390, 0.7411)

2 0.7107, (0.6649, 0.7565)

INTER-TREATMENT differences and 95% confidence intervals:

FOM(1) - FOM(2) = -0.0206, (-0.0700, 0.0288)

===== Results: RANDOM_RDRS =====

F-statistic and p-value

Significance level of test (alpha) = 0.05

F-statistic : 0.706

p-value : 4.480E-001

DF (Num,Den) : (1, 4.000E+000)

N.B. If the p-value is less than 0.05 there is a significant difference
between at least one pair of TREATMENTS

READER-averaged FOMs for TREATMENTS and 95% confidence intervals:

1 0.6901, (0.6403, 0.7398)

2 0.7107, (0.6570, 0.7644)

INTER-TREATMENT differences and 95% confidence intervals:

FOM(1) - FOM(2) = -0.0206, (-0.0887, 0.0475)

=====

Interpretation of the output file

Inc. Loc. Frac. : 0.031

This is the incorrect localization fraction (ILF): the fraction of abnormal images on which the highest rated location was a false positive (and not a lesion). See my 2004 Med Phys paper. If ILF is large then one expects a large power advantage of JAFROC over ROC analysis. If it is zero, one does not expect a power advantage and you might as well analyze your data with DBM_MRMC software.

===== Results: RANDOM_ALL =====

F-statistic and p-value

Significance level of test (alpha) = 0.05

F-statistic : 0.382

p-value : 5.469E-001

DF (Num,Den) : (1, 1.370E+001)

N.B. If the p-value is less than 0.05 there is a significant difference

between at least one pair of TREATMENTS

If $p < 0.05$ you have a significant difference.

READER-averaged FOMs for TREATMENTS and 95% confidence intervals:

1 0.6901, (0.6286, 0.7515)

2 0.7107, (0.6506, 0.7708)

Lists the reader-averaged figures of merit for the 2 treatments (modalities) and 95% confidence intervals. The confidence intervals have not been corrected for multiple comparisons.

INTER-TREATMENT differences and 95% confidence intervals:

FOM(1) - FOM(2) = -0.0206, (-0.0923, 0.0511)

Lists the inter-treatment differences between reader-averaged figures of merit for all pairings of the treatments and 95% confidence intervals for the differences. If the 95% CI does not include 0, then the corresponding modality pairs are significantly different. The confidence intervals have not been corrected for multiple comparisons (more than one pair). If they had been, the corrected CI's would be larger and you would see fewer significant differences. But if $p < 0.05$ at least one of the differences is significant.

Variance components needed for sample-size estimation:

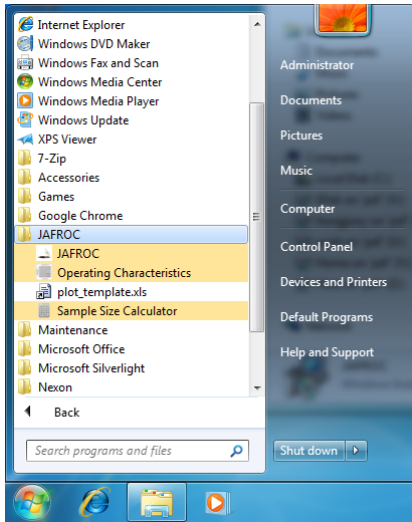
var_tr : 1.2143E-003

var_tc : 5.1149E-002

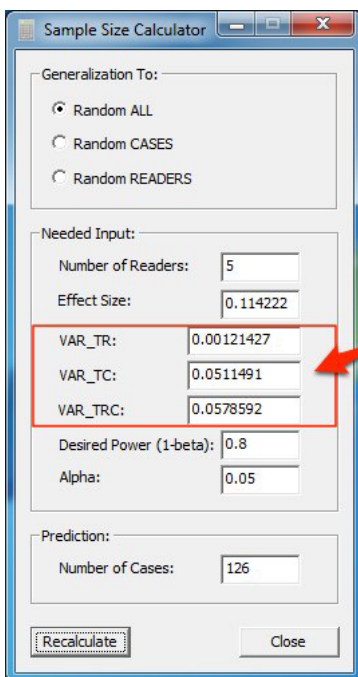
var_trc : 5.7859E-002

ROC sample size calculator

[This could be used for sample size estimation for JAFROC but you don't know the JAFROC effect size corresponding to a given ROC effect size, so it is best to use the built in capability in JAFROC described after this section.] This is an implementation of the Hillis Berbaum method (8). Click [Start] menu and select the "Sample Size Calculator" icon.

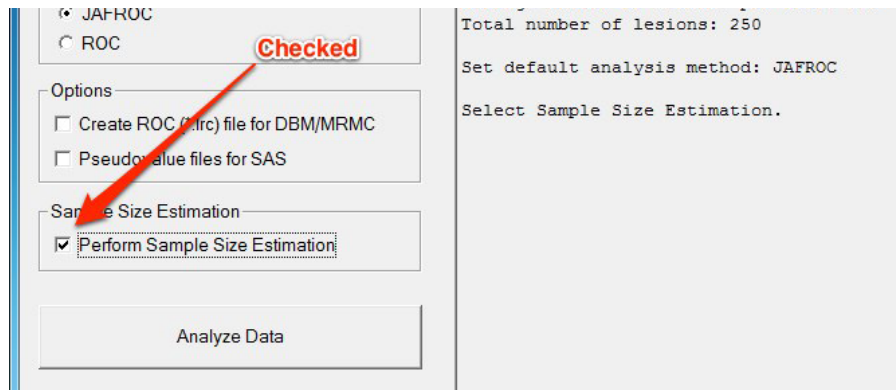


The following screen will show. Enter the three variance components, set the appropriate parameters, and press [Recalculate].

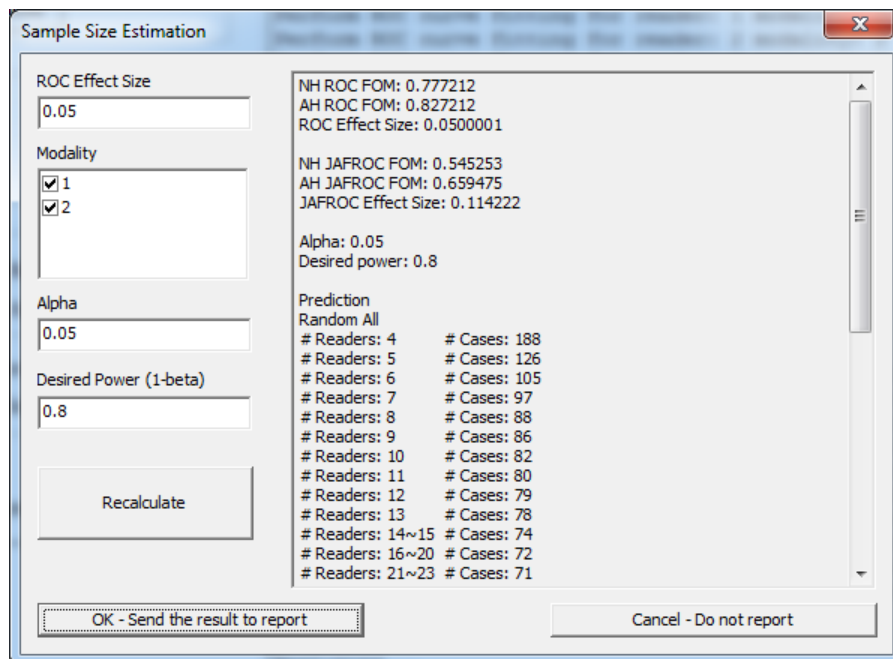


JAFROC sample size calculator

If you had selected "Perform Sample Size Estimation" in the main screen, repeated below, the program will walk you through one more step. You will not have to re-enter the variance components manually.



Upon the "Sample Size Estimation" screen, you will enter appropriate parameters as for your request, then click on "Recalculate" button. Required number of cases per number of readers will be shown. Press "OK" to report the result.



The rest of the output is for random cases and random readers analyses, as per the DBM-MRMC documentation (9).

Options

The screenshot shows the 'Options' dialog box for the DBM-MRMC software. It is divided into several sections:

- Analysis Method:** Three radio buttons are present: 'JAFROC1', 'JAFROC' (which is selected), and 'ROC'. A red arrow points to the 'JAFROC' selection, accompanied by a red circled number '1'.
- Options:** Two checkboxes are present: 'Create ROC (*.lrc) file for DBM/MRMC' and 'Pseudo-value files for SAS'. Both are checked. A red arrow points to the first checkbox.
- Sample Size Estimation:** One checkbox is present: 'Perform Sample Size Estimation', which is unchecked. A red arrow points to this checkbox, accompanied by a red circled number '2'.
- Buttons:** An 'Analyze Data' button is located at the bottom of the dialog.

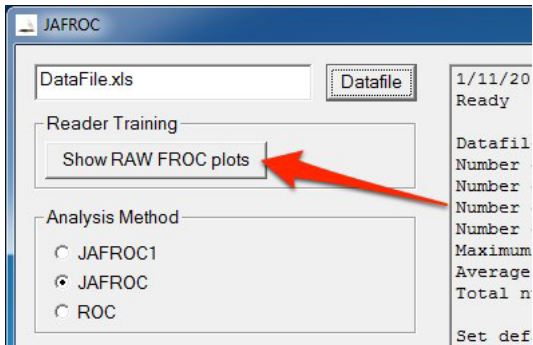
On the right side of the dialog, a vertical list of statistics is visible: 'Num', 'Num', 'Max', 'Ave', 'Tot', and 'Set'.

(1) Convert FROC data into ROC and save it to the file compatible to DBM-MRMC software (*.lrc).

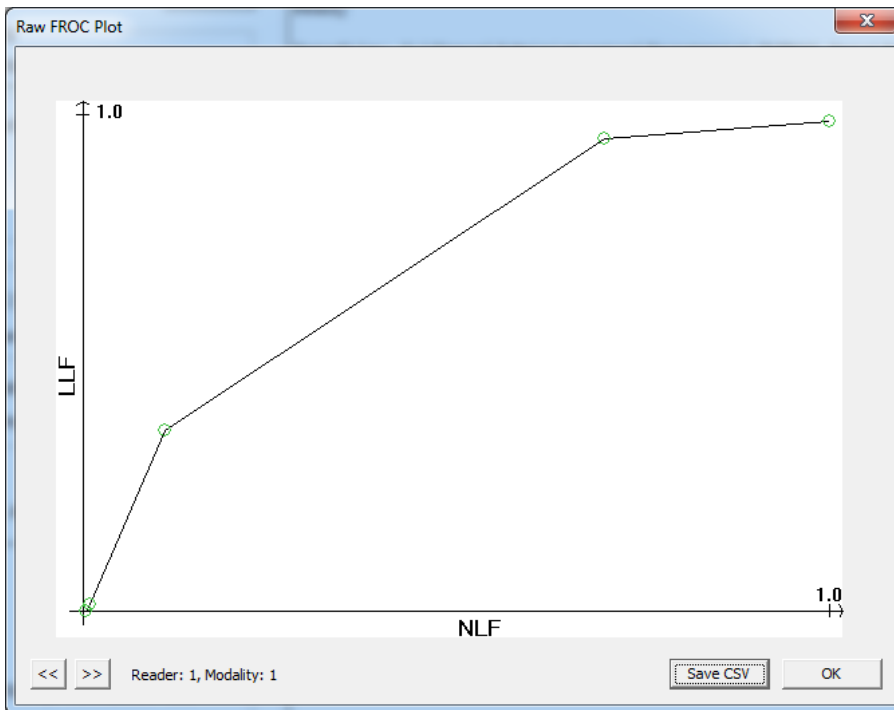
(2) Save pseudo-values to a file in plain text format, consists of four columns of numbers. For each row, there are Reader Index, Treatment Index, Case Index, and the corresponding pseudo-value.

Plots

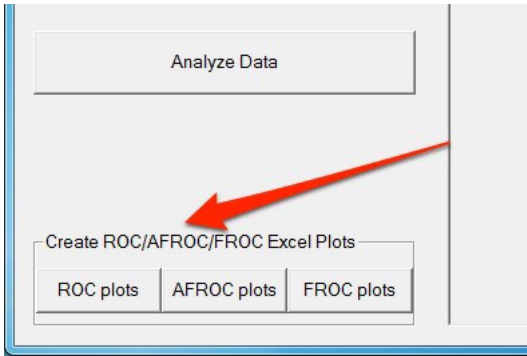
Press “Show RAW FROC plots” button in the Reader Training section.



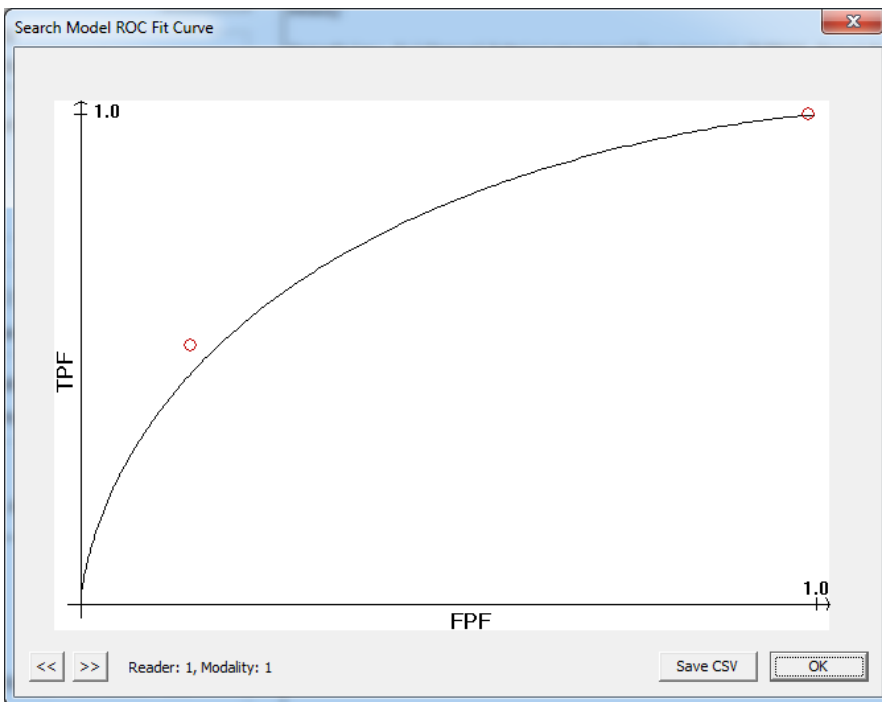
Shown is the raw FROC plot for each reader and modality. Press << and >> button to browse other reader and modality. Or, you can save the raw plot as CSV file.



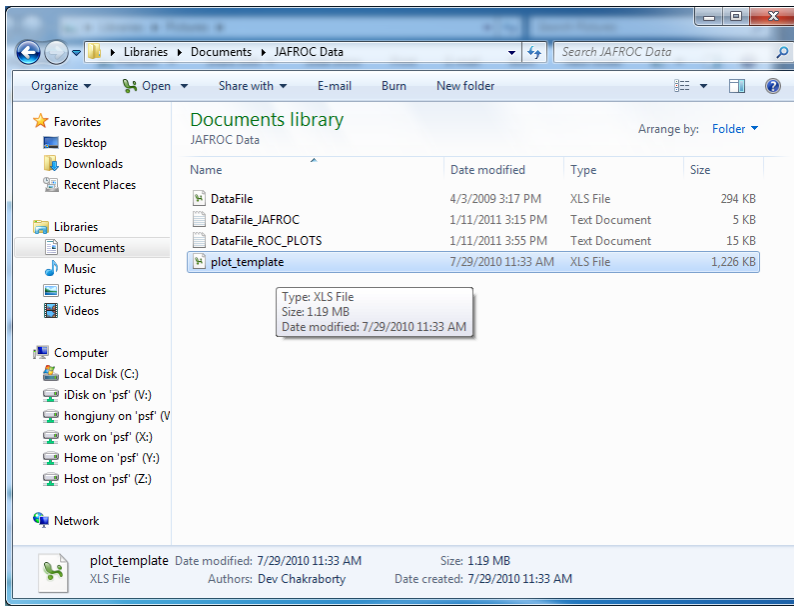
Press “ROC plots”, “AFROC plots”, and/or “FROC plots” button in the “Create ROC/AFROC/FROC Excel Plots” section.



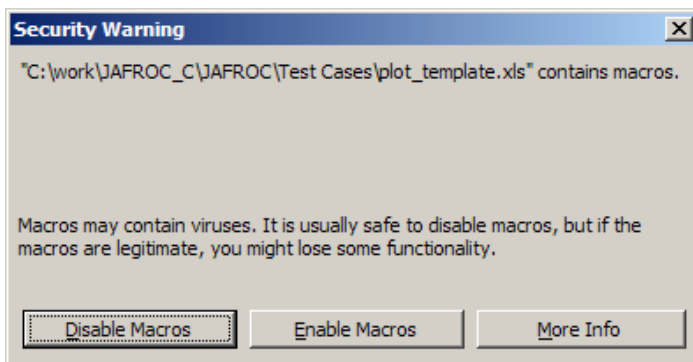
Shown is the Search Model fitted curve for each reader and modality. Press << and >> button to browse other reader and modality. Or, you can save the raw plot as CSV file.



Also, the search model fitted curves for every reader and modality pairs can be shown in Excel worksheet. Open the JAFROC Data folder.

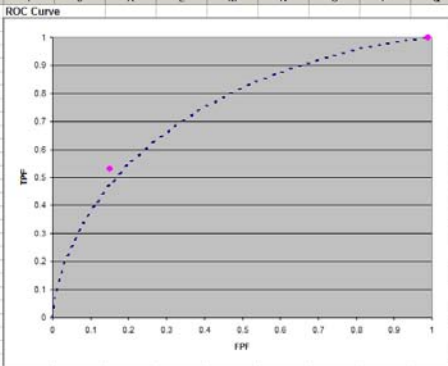


The file “plot_template.xls” file includes script to read the search model fitted plots data file “DataFile_ROC_PLOTS.txt”. Double-click on “plot_template.xls”, and press “Enable Macros” to allow the script to run reading plots.

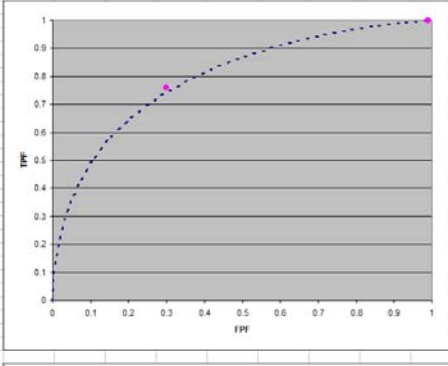


Select “DataFile_ROC_PLOTS.txt”. Search model fitted ROC curves will be shown on the worksheet, along with the fitted search model parameters.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1																				
2	Reader		1	Modality																
3	FFF	TPF																		
4		0	0				0.15	0.53												
5		0.0063	0.0679				0.99	1												
6		0.0181	0.1357																	
7		0.0345	0.2036																	
8		0.0556	0.2715																	
9		0.0817	0.3393																	
10		0.1134	0.4072																	
11		0.1515	0.475																	
12		0.1969	0.5429																	
13		0.2511	0.6108																	
14		0.3161	0.6786																	
15		0.3945	0.7394																	
16		0.4529	0.7891																	
17		0.5212	0.8326																	
18		0.5896	0.87																	
19		0.658	0.9024																	
20		0.7264	0.9303																	
21		0.7948	0.9541																	
22		0.8632	0.974																	
23		0.9315	0.9898																	
24		0.9999	1																	
25																				
26																				
27																				
28																				
29	Reader		2	Modality																
30	FFF	TPF																		
31		0	0				0.3	0.76												
32		0.0027	0.072				0.99	1												
33		0.0089	0.144																	
34		0.0196	0.2161																	
35		0.0324	0.2881																	
36		0.051	0.3601																	
37		0.0756	0.4321																	
38		0.1077	0.5041																	
39		0.1482	0.5761																	
40		0.203	0.6482																	
41		0.2732	0.7202																	
42		0.3459	0.7782																	
43		0.4186	0.8249																	
44		0.4912	0.8635																	
45		0.5639	0.8958																	
46		0.6366	0.923																	
47		0.7093	0.946																	
48		0.7819	0.9652																	
49		0.8546	0.9808																	
50		0.9273	0.9929																	
51		0.9999	1																	
52																				
53																				
54																				
55																				
56																				



SEARCH MODEL PARAM
 MU = 1.29045, LAMBDA =

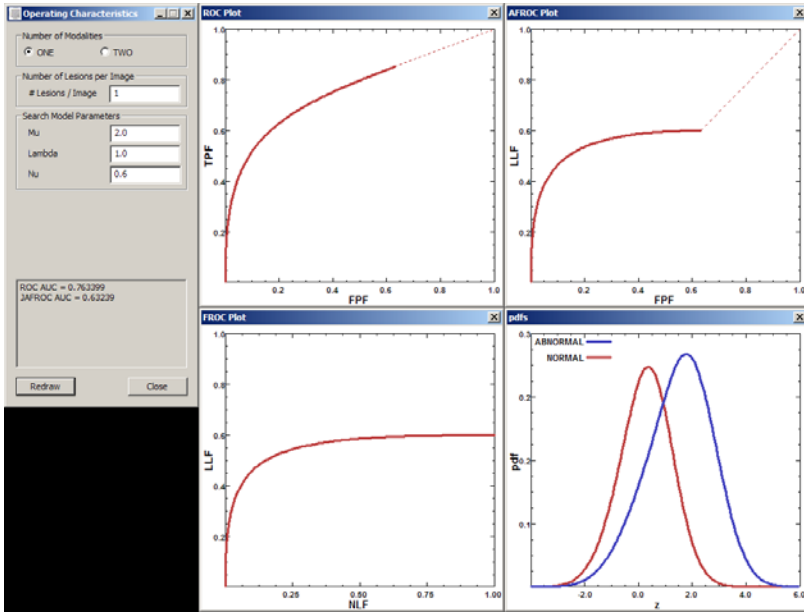


SEARCH MODEL PARAM
 MU = 1.56204, LAMBDA =

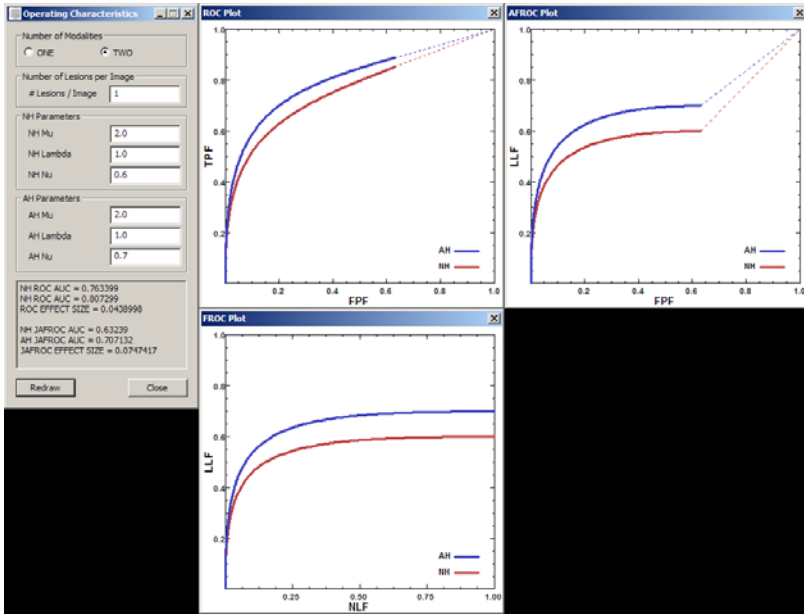
Operating Characteristics

This is a convenient way to visualize ROC, AFROC, and FROC plots for specific search model parameters, to observe the differences between treatments, and calculate ROC and JAFROC figures of merit.

One modality



Two modalities



If warnings or errors during the analysis, error message is displayed on console window. If you cannot fix the problem send me the data file. Please bring errors on screen to my attention.

Good luck!

Dev P. Chakraborty

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